Mr. Matthew Mease

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1796. [N° 1775.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

THE Managers of the Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery—have the Satisfaction to inform the Adventurers, that the Drawing will abſolutely commence on Thurſday the Fifth Day of May, at Eleven o'Clock, A. M. at the State-Houſe.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th Inſt. at 10 o'Clock, A. M. will be expoſed to Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premiſes, at the South-End of Thames-Street,

A Lot of Land, containing be-

tween Three and Four Acres.

Newport, April 18, 1796.

The PARTNERSHIP of

Clarke and Hammond

Diſſolves (by the expiring Contract) on the Firſt Day of next May.——All Perſons who are indebted to, or that have Demands upon, ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to call and ſettle the ſame, at, or before the above mentioned Time.

They now have on Hand, ſundry Articles, which they will ſell Cheap for Caſh, or good Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode Iſland—among which are,

Bohea TEA, in Cheſts, Half and Quarter Cheſts,
BRANDY (French) in Pipes—NUTMEGS, per lb.
Jamaica SPIRITS and Weſt-India RUM, by the Puncheon.
SUGAR, in Hogſheads and Barrels—WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.
GRINDSTONES per Ton.
ANCHORS of various Sizes—SNUFF per Keg.
A Quantity of BEEF and PORK, &c. &c.—And,
A Conſignment of 100 Bolts of Ravens DUCK, entitled to Drawback.

CLARKE & HAMMOND.

Newport, February 22, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

Chriſto^r. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Ruſſia BAR IRON,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Ruſſia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and ſewing TWINE,

warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Chriſtopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

November—1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Weſt India and New England RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Caſe,
A few Hogſheads of retailing MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality,—by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Cheſt, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds,
FLOUR, by the Barrel.

A BRIG, now on the Stocks, of about 100 Tons Burthen, and may be launched at the ſhorteſt Notice.

An excellent Lot of Land on the Main-Street, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be ſold Cheap for the Caſh.

About 200 Buſhels of POTATOES, will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, April 25, 1796.

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 9

SEVERAL Petitions were depoſited on the table. The bill authorizing the completion of three of the frigates, paſſed. The yeas & nays on its paſſage were—Yeas 62 - Nays 23.

The bill for the better ſupport of public credit, and making further proviſion for the reduction of the public debt, paſſed.

A motion was laid on the table by Mr. Chriſtie, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the propriety of prohibiting the exportation from the United States of Indian Corn and Meal.

Monday, April 11.

A reſolution was adopted for an increaſe of the pay of perſons employed on board of the revenue cutters of the United States.

Alſo a reſolution relative to the diſpoſal of property forfeited for breach of the revenue laws.

Alſo a reſolution providing for the building of a cutter, to be employed occaſionally in carrying diſpatches.

The report on the ſubject of the military eſtabliſhment, went through the committee of the whole, and was finally adopted, as follows:

Reſolved, That the preſent military eſtabliſhment of the United States, ought not to exceed three thouſand non-commiſſioned officers, privates and muſicians.

Reſolved, That there ought to conſiſt of the corps of artillerists and engineers, as eſtabliſhed by the act of the 9th of May, 1794, and of ſeven regiments of infantry, of eight companies each.

Reſolved, That there be one Brigadier-General, five Lieutenant Colonel Commandants, twelve Majors, one Brigade Quarter Maſter, and company officers according to the rules and regulations for the diſcipline of the troops of the United States.

Tueſday, April 12.

Mr. Sherburne, of the committee to whom was referred the buſineſs of the revenue cutters, brought in a bill on the ſubject, which was twice read, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Dearborn, of the committee to whom was referred the Preſident's meſſage relative to the territory ſouth of the river Ohio, reported that that territory, now bearing the name of the State of Tenneſee, was entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by the other States of the Union, and that it ſhould be one of the fifteen States of America.—The report was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole on Tueſday next.

The order of the day being called for, the houſe formed itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the bill for making proviſion, in part, for the payment of the debt due to the Bank of the United States; when the motion made by Mr. Gallatin yeſterday, to ſtrike out five millions and inſert 1,200 000 dollars being under conſideration, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) and Mr. Hindman oppoſed the motion, and Mr. Gallatin ſupported it. The committee roſe, and had leave to ſit again. Adjourned.

Wedneſday, April 13

The bill for regulating intercourſe with the Indian tribes, was read a third time, the blanks filled up, and paſſed.

Mr. Chriſtie renewed his motion to go into a ſtate of the Union.

Mr. W. Smith was againſt agreeing to the motion, though he was aware of the neceſſity of an early attention to the buſineſs, until the important financial buſineſs before the houſe was gone through. He was the more deſirous of going into the buſineſs of finances from the very long repreſentation which had been gone into by the gentlemen from Pennſylvania (Mr. Gallatin) yeſterday; a repreſentation tending to miſlead the public, and which he thought it his duty ſtarly to contradict, and to ſhew that his calculations and concluſions were totally unfounded. If it was, however, determined to go into the buſineſs of the ſtate of the union, how ſhall he be permitted to read a ſtatement of their finances, by which he would prove that they were now in a better ſtate than they were in 1791, by two millions.

Mr. Smith had not permiſſion to read his ſtatement, and after ſome obſervations from Meſſrs. Harper, Sedgwick and Gilbert, againſt going into a ſtate of the Union and from Meſſrs. Giles, Swanwick and Gallatin in favour of it (the latter gentleman noticing what had fallen from Mr. Smith, with reſpect to the financial queſtion, ſaying that as he had no other object than truth in view, he challenged diſcuſſion on the ſubject, at the ſame time expreſſing his confidence in the truth of his aſſertions) the queſtion was put and carried for going into a ſtate of the Union.

The houſe having formed itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair, immediately upon the chairman's taking himſelf, Mr. Sedgwick propoſed a reſolution to the following effect.

Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made by law, for carrying into effect with good faith, the treaties lately concluded with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, the King of Great Britain, the King of Spain, and certain Indian tribes, north weſt of the river Ohio.

This reſolution occaſioned conſiderable heat in the committee. It was objected to as being introduced before the chairman had read the papers before the committee, and ſome debate took place upon the point of order; but at length the chairman having declared the reſolution in order, a debate took place upon the form of the reſolution. It was objected to on account of its embracing all the four treaties.

It was ſaid that gentlemen might wiſh to appropriate for carrying into effect one treaty, and not another. This, it was ſaid, could not be an objection to gentlemen who thought themſelves bound to carry all the treaties into effect without exerciſing their judgment upon them, but it was an objection to thoſe who advocated a contrary doctrine. It was alſo the wiſh of many gentlemen, that the Spaniſh treaty ſhould be firſt diſcuſſed, as leaſt objectionable. On the other hand it was inſiſted by other gentlemen, that the houſe was equally bound to carry into effect all the treaties, and ſome gentlemen ſaid that if any one of the treaties was refuſed to be carried into effect, they ſhould feel themſelves juſtified in refuſing their aſſent to the others. Some propoſed that the treaty with Algiers ſhould be firſt [illegible], as firſt in the reſolution, others, that with Great [illegible] as moſt preſſing on account of time. And after a long, very irregular, and in ſome degree, intemperate debate, during which ſeveral means were propoſed to get rid of the reſolution, and a number of points of order ſtarted.

Mr. Gallatin moved an amendment, to ſtrike out the word "treaties," and introduce the words *the treaty*, which being carried, Mr. Blount moved to ſtrike out the words "Dey & Algiers and King of Great Britain," Mr. Crabb alſo moved an amendment to the amendment to leave the reſolution to be filled up to-morrow—upon which ſome obſervations were made, but the queſtions were not taken. After two motions being made for the committee to riſe, which were negatived, (it being paſt the uſual hour of adjournment) a third was made and carried.—Adjourned.

Thurſday, April 14.

Mr. Iſrael Smith called up a reſolution laid upon the table ſome time ago reſpecting an alteration in holding the diſtrict courts of Vermont.

Mr. Bourne wiſhed the diſtrict courts of Rhode-Iſland alſo to be added.

They were added accordingly, the houſe agreed to the reſolution, and it was referred to a Committee of three members.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, on the ſtate of the Union, when the reſolution, as propoſed by Mr. Sedgwick, and as propoſed to be amended by Mr. Blount, by ſtriking out the words Dey and Regency of Algiers and King of Great Britain, being under conſideration, after a conſiderable debate upon the propriety of adopting the reſolution, and on the propriety of entering upon the conſideration of the Spaniſh treaty, in preference to the Britiſh the queſtion was at length taken upon the amendment, but a diviſion being called for, it was ſo put and carried.

Mr. Gallatin then moved to ſtrike out the words—"Indian Tribes," which was alſo carried. He then moved in order to make this reſolution conformable to the reſolutions ſome days ago paſſed and entered upon the Journals, explanatory of the powers of that Houſe with reſpect to treaties, that the words "proviſion ought to be made by law," be ſtruck out, and the following inſerted in their place, "that it is expedient to paſs the laws neceſſary," which was alſo carried 48 to 40. He then moved, as he did not know that a treaty could be carried into effect "with bad faith," to have the words "with bad faith," ſtruck out, as unneceſſary, which was alſo agreed to.

The reſolution then ſtood, "Reſolved, That it is expedient to paſs the laws neceſſary for carrying into effect, the treaty lately concluded between the United States and the King of Spain," which, after a ſpeech from Mr. Swanwick, highly in favour of the Spaniſh treaty, and a few other obſervations, the reſolution paſſed unanimouſly.

Mr. Hindhoute then wiſhed to bring forward three out of four reſolutions which he had propoſed ſome time before, but which were not then attended to; the three were (for the fourth being for carrying into effect the Spaniſh treaty, was already ſuperceded.)

"Reſolved, That it is expedient to paſs the laws neceſſary for carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded with certain Indians, north-weſt of the Ohio."

The other two were in the ſame words, only for carrying into effect the treaty with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, and the King of Great Britain. The reſolutions for carrying into effect the treaty with the Indians and Dey and Regency of Algiers, were put and carried, without oppoſition, when the one being put for carrying into effect the treaty with Great-Britain, Mr. Macklay ſpoke at conſiderable length, againſt carrying the treaty into effect, and concluded by propoſing the following propoſition and reſolution to the Committee:—

"The Houſe having taken into conſideration the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States and Great-Britain, communicated by the Preſident in his meſſage on the firſt day of March laſt, are of opinion, that it is in many reſpects highly injurious to the intereſts of the United States; yet, were they poſſeſſed of any information, which could juſtify the great ſacrifices contained in the treaty, their ſincere deſire to cheriſh harmony and amicable intercourſe with all nations, and their earneſt wiſh to co-operate in haſtening a final adjuſtment of the differences ſubſiſting between the United States and Great-Britain, might have induced them to waive their objection to the treaty; but, when they contemplate the conduct of Great-Britain, in perſevering, ſince the treaty was ſigned, in the impreſſment of American ſeamen, and the ſeizure of American veſſels (laden with proviſions) contrary to the cleareſt rights of neutral nations; whether this be viewed as the conſtruction meant to be given to any articles in the treaty, or as contrary to and an infraction of the true meaning and ſpirit thereof, the Houſe cannot but regard it as incumbent on them, to bear, under ſuch circumſtances, ſtrong and deciſive meaſures on the ſubject.—Therefore,

"Reſolved, [illegible]

Mr. Matthew Meade

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1796. [N° 1775.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

THE Managers of the Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery—have the Satisfaction to inform the Adventurers, that the Drawing will absolutely commence on Thursday the Fifth Day of May, at Eleven o'Clock, A. M. at the State-House.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th Inst. at 10 o'Clock, A. M. will be exposed to Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, at the South-End of Thames-Street,

A Lot of Land, containing be-

tween Three and Four Acres.

Newport, April 18, 1796.

The PARTNERSHIP of

Clarke and Hammond

Dissolves (by the existing Contract) on the First Day of next May.——All Persons who are indebted to, or that have Demands upon, said Partnership, are desired to call and settle the same, at, or before the above mentioned Time.

They now have on Hand, sundry Articles, which they will sell Cheap for Cash, or good Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode Island—among which are,

Bohea TEA, in Chests, Half and Quarter Chests,
BRANDY (French) in Pipes—NUTMEGS, per lb.
Jamaica SPIRITS and West-India RUM, by the Puncheon.
SUGAR, in Hogsheads and Barrels—WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.
GRINDSTONES per Ton.
ANCHORS of various Sizes—SNUFF per Keg.
A Quantity of BEEF and PORK, &c. &c.—And,
A Consignment of 100 Bolts of Ravens DUCK, entitled to Drawback.

CLARKE & HAMMOND.

Newport, February 22, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Russia BAR IRON,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Russia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

November—1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West India and New England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case,
A few Hogsheads of retailing MOLASSES, of the first Quality,—by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Chest, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds,
FLOUR, by the Barrel.

A BRIG, now on the Stocks, of about 100 Tons Burthen, and may be launched at the shortest Notice.

An excellent Lot of Land on the Main-Street, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be sold Cheap for the Cash.

About 200 Bushels of POTATOES, will be sold cheap for Cash.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, April 25, 1796.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 9.

SEVERAL Petitions were disposed of. The bill authorizing the completion of three of the frigates, passed. The yeas & nays on its passage were—Yeas 62—Nays 23.

The bill for the better support of public credit, and making further provision for the reduction of the public debt, passed.

A motion was laid on the table, by Mr. Christie, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the propriety of prohibiting the exportation from the United States of Indian Corn and Meal.

Monday, April 11.

A resolution was adopted for an encrease of the pay of persons employed on board of the revenue cutters of the United States.

Also a resolution relative to the disposal of property forfeited for breach of the revenue laws.

Also a resolution providing for the building of a cutter, to be employed occasionally in carrying despatches.

The report on the subject of the military establishment, went through the committee of the whole, and was finally adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the present military establishment of the United States, ought not to exceed three thousand non commissioned officers, privates and musicians.

Resolved, That these ought to consist of the corps of artillerists and engineers, as established by the act of the 9th of May, 1794, and of four regiments of infantry, of eight companies each.

Resolved, That there be one Brigadier-General, five Lieutenant Colonel Commandants, twelve Majors, one Brigade Quarter Master, and company officers according to the rules and regulations for the discipline of the troops of the United States.

Tuesday, April 12.

Mr. Sherburne, of the committee to whom was referred the business of the revenue cutters, brought in a bill on the subject, which was twice read, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Dearborn, of the committee to whom was referred the President's message relative to the territory south of the river Ohio, reported that that territory, now bearing the name of the state of Tenesee, was entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by the other states of the Union, and that it should be one of the sixteen states of America.—The report was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

The order of the day being called for, the house formed itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for making provision, in part, for the payment of the debt due to the Bank of the United States; when the motion made by Mr. Gallatin yesterday, to strike out five millions and insert 1,200 000 dollars, being under consideration, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) and Mr. Hillhouse opposed the motion, and Mr. Gallatin supported it. The committee rose, and had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

Wednesday, April 13

The bill for regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes, was read a third time, the blanks filled up, and passed.

Mr. Christie renewed his motion to go into a state of the Union.

Mr. W. Smith was against agreeing to the motion, though he was aware of the necessity of an early attention to the business, until the important financial business before the house was gone through. He was the more desirous of going into the business of finances from the very long representation which had been gone into by the gentlemen from Pensylvania (Mr. Gallatin) yesterday; a representation tending to mislead the public, and which he thought it his duty flatly to contradict, and to shew that his calculations and conclusions were totally unfounded. If it was, however, determined to go into the business of the state of the union, he wished to be permitted to read a statement of their finances, by which he would prove that they were now in a better state than they were in 1791, by two millions.

Mr. Smith had not permission to read his statement, and after some observations from Messrs. Harper, Sedgwick and Gilbert, against going into a state of the Union and from Messrs. Giles, Swanwick and Gallatin in favour of it (the latter gentleman noticing what had fallen from Mr. Smith, with respect to the financial question, saying that as he had no other object than truth in view, he challenged discussion on the subject, at the same time expressing his confidence in the truth of his statements) the question was put and carried for going into a state of the Union.

The house having formed itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair, immediately upon the chairman's seating himself, Mr. Sedgwick proposed a resolution to the following effect.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for carrying into effect with good faith, the treaties lately concluded with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, the King of Great Britain, the King of Spain, and certain Indian tribes, north west of the river Ohio.

This resolution occasioned considerable heat in the committee. It was objected to as being introduced before the chairman had read the papers before the committee, and some debate took place upon the point of order; but at length the chairman having declared the resolution in order, a debate took place upon the form of the resolution. It was objected to on account of its embracing all the four treaties.

It was said that gentlemen might wish to appropriate for carrying into effect one treaty, and not another. This, it was said, could not be an objection to gentlemen who thought themselves bound to carry all the treaties into effect without exercising their judgment upon them, but it was an objection to those who advocated a contrary doctrine. It was also the wish of many gentlemen, that the Spanish treaty should be first discussed, as least objectionable. On the other hand it was insisted by other gentlemen, that the house was equally bound to carry into effect all the treaties, and some gentlemen said that if any one of the treaties was refused to be carried into effect, they should feel themselves justified in refusing their assent to the others. Some proposed that the treaty with Algiers should be first [illegible], as first in the resolution, others, that with Great [illegible] as most pressing on account of time. And after a long, very irregular, and in some degree, intemperate debate, during which several means were proposed to get rid of the resolution, and a number of points of order settled.

Mr. Gallatin moved an amendment, to strike out the word "treaties," and introduce the words *the treaty*, which being carried, Mr. Blount moved to strike out the words "Dey of Algiers and King of Great Britain," Mr. Crabb also moved an amendment to the amendment to leave the resolution to be filled up to-morrow—upon which some observations were made, but the questions were not taken. After two motions being made for the committee to rise, which were negatived, (it being past the usual hour of adjournment) a third was made and carried.—Adjourned.

Thursday, April 14.

Mr. Israel Smith called up a resolution laid upon the table some time ago respecting an alteration in holding the district courts of Vermont.

Mr. Bourne wished the district courts of Rhode-Island also to be added.

They were added accordingly, the house agreed to the resolution, and it was referred to a Committee of three members.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, on the state of the Union, when the resolution, as proposed by Mr. Sedgwick, and as proposed to be amended by Mr. Blount, by striking out the words Dey and Regency of Algiers and King of Great Britain, being under consideration, after a considerable debate upon the propriety of adopting the resolution, and on the propriety of entering upon the consideration of the Spanish treaty, in preference to the British the question was at length taken upon the amendments but a division being called for, it was so put and carried.

Mr. Gallatin then moved to strike out the words—"Indian Tribes," which was also carried. He then moved in order to make this resolution conformable to the resolutions some days ago passed and entered upon their Journals, explanatory of the powers of that House with respect to treaties, that the words "provision ought to be made by law," be struck out, and the following inserted in their place, "that it is expedient to pass the laws necessary," which was also carried 48 to 40. He then moved, as he did not know that a treaty could be carried into effect "with bad faith," to have the words "with bad faith," struck out, as unnecessary, which was also agreed to.

The resolution then stood, "Resolved, That it is expedient to pass the laws necessary for carrying into effect, the treaty lately concluded between the United States and the King of Spain," which, after a speech from Mr. Swanwick, highly in favour of the Spanish treaty, and a few other observations, the resolution passed unanimously.

Mr. Hillhouse then wished to bring forward three out of four resolutions which he had proposed some time before, but which were not then attended to; the three were (for the fourth being for carrying into effect the Spanish treaty, was already superceded.)

"Resolved, That it is expedient to pass the laws necessary for carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded with certain Indians, north-west of the Ohio."

The other two were in the same words, only for carrying into effect the treaty with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, and the King of Great Britain. The resolutions for carrying into effect the treaty with the Indians and Dey and Regency of Algiers, were put and carried, without opposition, when the one being put for carrying into effect the treaty with Great-Britain, Mr. Macklay spoke at considerable length, against carrying the treaty into effect, and concluded by proposing the following proposition and resolution to the Committee:—

"The House having taken into consideration the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States and Great-Britain, communicated by the President in his message on the first day of March last, are of opinion, that it is in many respects highly injurious to the interests of the United States; yet, were they possessed of any information, which could justify the great sacrifices contained in the treaty, their sincere desire to cherish harmony and amicable intercourse with all nations, and their earnest wish to co-operate in hastening a final adjustment of the differences subsisting between the United States and Great-Britain, might have induced them to waive their objection to the treaty; but, when they contemplate the conduct of Great-Britain, in persevering, since the treaty was signed, in the impressment of American seamen, and the seizure of American vessels (laden with provisions) contrary to the clearest rights of neutral nations; whether this be viewed as the construction meant to be given to any articles in the treaty, or as contrary to and an infraction of the true meaning and spirit thereof, the House cannot but regard it as incumbent on them, to forbear, under such circumstances, taking at present any active measures on the subject.—Therefore,

"Resolved, That, under the circumstances aforesaid,

had with such information as the House possess, it is not expedient, at this time, to concur in passing the law necessary for carrying the above treaty into effect."

Some observations were made upon the propriety of admitting this proposition to be laid on the table, and it was allowed not to be in order to introduce it, until the question before the Committee was disposed of.

A desultory debate then took place. Those gentlemen who were opposed to the British treaty wished the committee to rise, as they were not prepared, and as there would not be time to go into a discussion of the subject. Other gentlemen, who were in favour of the treaty, wished the Committee not to rise, but that the discussion might be entered upon, or the question then taken. This was objected to, as it was said to be necessary the subject should undergo full discussion. The Committee at length rose, and had leave to sit again.

The Chairman having made his report, Mr. Maclay moved to lay his proposition before the House, which being read was referred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Gallatin moved to take up the resolutions which had been agreed to in the committee of the whole.

Mr. Sedgwick said that he had examined the journals of the House, and found the same form of resolution which he had cited, had been adopted in all cases, and that the form now given to the resolution was a new doctrine; he therefore moved that the form which he originally adopted, might be restored to the resolution.

Mr. Hartley called for the Yeas and Nays, on the question, which were as follow, viz. Yeas 37—Nays 55.

Mr. Jackson moved that the Yeas and Nays should be taken upon the resolutions, for carrying into effect the treaties. They were taken upon the Spanish Treaty; but every voice being in favour of it, the yeas and nays were dispensed with on the Indian Treaty, as that resolution seemed also to pass unanimously.

Mr. Claiborne making some objections to the resolution for carrying into effect the treaty with Algiers, and some papers relative to it being confidential communications, and reported to a select Committee, on motion, the House adjourned.

Friday, April 15.

Mr. Claiborne from New-Hampshire, had leave of absence granted for four weeks.

Mr. Abel Foster, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution respecting the expediency of preventing, for a limited time, the exportation from the United States, of Indian corn or corn meal, rye or rye meal, made the following report, which was read, and agreed to by the house:

"That in some parts of the United States, owing to an unfavourable season the last year, and other causes, there exists a scarcity of the articles mentioned in the resolution; but that generally there is a plentiful supply. That, notwithstanding the price of those articles are high, yet they do not generally exceed the present enhanced prices of labour and other articles; that recent information of the state of foreign markets in Europe, and other countries, does not authorize the expectation of any considerable exportation of those articles from the United States; that many of the principal seaport towns appear to be well supplied with the articles in question, not only sufficient for their own consumption, but in such abundance as to be able to supply other parts of the United States, where a scarcity exists; and, from the information received by the committee, it is probable those markets will be resorted to, affording a prospect of better prices than can be expected from foreign markets. The committee also find, that merchant mills and flores in several parts of the interior country, are well supplied with very considerable quantities of the articles mentioned in the resolution, as well as with wheat and flour; that the price of the latter have fallen very considerably within a short time past. The committee, therefore, beg leave to submit to the house the following resolution, viz.

"Resolved, That it is inexpedient to prohibit the exportation of Indian corn, corn meal, rye or rye meal."

The house took up, as next in the order of the day, the resolution for carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded between the United States and the Dey and Regency of Algiers.

Mr. Swanwick said, that one of his constituents had put into his hand this morning, a letter from Capt. William Penrose, at Algiers, dated January 4, 1796, by which it appeared that the American prisoners were not then released, but kept at hard labour. (Mr. Swanwick read the letter.)

Mr. Gallatin made three several motions for committees to be appointed to bring in a bill or bills for carrying each of the three treaties, agreed to, into effect.

Mr. Gallatin also presented a number of petitions from the Western country, signed by 312 persons, praying for the English and Spanish treaties to be carried into effect.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, when having read the resolution for carrying the British treaty into effect Mr. Buck rose, and wished the question to be taken upon Mr. Maclay's resolution; this was opposed by Mr. Madison and Mr. Hillhouse, and then Mr. Madison went at great length into the merits of the British treaty, and against the resolution for carrying it into effect; he was followed by Mr. S. Lyman in favour of it; and the sitting was concluded by Mr. Swanwick's speech against the resolution. The committee rose, and the house adjourned until to-morrow.

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The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and the resolution for carrying the British treaty into effect, being under consideration, Mr. Hillhouse first read his observations in favour of the resolution, and Mr. Cooper and Mr. Bourne spoke on the same side of the question; Mr. Page and Mr. Findlay also spoke against the resolution. The committee rose and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Hartley presented a petition signed by upwards of 600 merchants of the city of Philadelphia, and another from 800 other citizens of Philadelphia, praying that provision might be made with all convenient despatch for carrying into effect the British treaty.

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The above petitions were severally read and referred to the committee of the whole upon the state of the Union.

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This day, about ten in the morning, all the forms, boards, and other instruments used in the formation of assignats, were broken in the Place Vendome, and there melted in a vast furnance which had been constructed for the purpose. The spectacle was attended by a great crowd.

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A letter from Angers, of the 25 h of Feb. states, but without affirming it as a fact, that Charette has died at Coude of a wound which he had received.

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Yesterday despatches were received by government, which were brought over land from India, and forwarded from Vienna by Sir Morton Eden, who sent over Mr. Falkner, one of his household with them.

They bring intelligence of the surrender of all the Dutch forts in the Island of Ceylon as well as Amboyna to the British forces. The Malaccas were taken on the first of August; and Cochin on the 20th of October; the first without opposition; and the last after a good deal of resistance, and consequently with some loss.

These despatches bring an account of the death of the Nabob of Arcot, an old and faithful Ally of the East-India Company.

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Several articles which it brings, revive the hopes of effective negociations; but upon the information and authority of such articles, which so often prove fallacious and contradictory, we forbear to speculate. We have the highest and most unquestionable authority in this country for saying, that things are in train for negociation, if the French are sincere in their wishes for peace, and we hope to state the effect of such negociation upon better authority than the vague rumours, as they generally prove to be, of Foreign Journals.

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We hop the press to mention the arrival of Capt. Wanton Steer, of the brig Charlotte, in 24 days from Port Royal, Martinique; from him we have obtained the following information.

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It is with infinite regret we announce to the public the death of Mrs FRANCES LEAR, wife of TOBIAS LEAR, Esq; of this city.

The unfortunate young man (whose death we mentioned in our last paper) was drowned opposite to Mr. Lear's house. Shocked by the accident, and delicate from her situation, this amiable lady has thus early fallen a victim to exquisite sensibility.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

Capt. Minnerth, who arrived here yesterday in the ship Dominick Terry, Dehart, in 66 days from Lisbon, brings *positive contradiction of the accounts from Spain respecting the destruction of Cadiz*, but informs, that a small village near it was overwhelmed, and that two shocks of an earthquake were felt at Lisbon, that several American vessels were lying there.

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"A vessel, yesterday, returned from the Mole, which carried out some of the horses, and left about one half of them. Also a sloop from here, arrived there with only four horses alive; and a brig from here left about one half of the cargo of horses which she carried out, the rest were all sickly.

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Yesterday evening arrived here the schooner Delight, Capt. Dunphy'e in 15 days from Port au Prince, which he left on the 28th ult. By him we are informed, that three seventy-four's and three frigates, together with fifty eight sail of armed transports, &c. which sailed from thence to lay siege to Leogane, with 4000 troops, were repulsed by the French with a considerable loss, having contrary to their expectations, met with a force superior, which caused their expedition to prove unsuccessful—one of the 74's was so much crippled before a fort, that they were obliged to tow her out. The whole of the fleet had returned to Port au Prince previous to his sailing.

Same day arrived, the Success, Capt. Robertson, 15 days from Antigua. He informs, that the Boston, British frigate, had taken a large French ship, armed en flute, mounting 26 guns, from Gaudaloupe to France, after a running fight of one hour and three-fourths, and sent her into Antigua. She had 28 men killed. Previous to his departure, accounts had been received there, and generally credited, that a French privateer had taken a British packet, from England, five leagues to windward of Barbados by surprize, in the night time:—and further, that she had 3 mails on board.

NEW-YORK, April 18.

In consequence of the prospect of a non fulfilment of the British treaty, by the House of Representatives, the Merchants are much alarmed, and the markets on Saturday were considerably affected. The United Insurance Company suspended underwriting; as well as most individuals. Both companies meet this day, to take the subject into consideration. The business of insurance also has been stopped at Philadelphia; in consequence of which, a great number of policies were sent from that City to New-York on Saturday. The price of provision fell 15 or 20 per cent. in a few hours on Saturday; and should the majority of the House of Representatives persist in throwing obstacles in the way of the Treaty with Great Britain, the inevitable consequences are—a *total stagnation of mercantile business*. Merchants will not trust their property afloat, unless they can get it insured—and the underwriters will not insure, if Congress hazard a war by violation of Treaty.

The moments the ment cease, our produce falls a hundred per cent.—those who have purchased large quantities at the present price, must fail—ruin awaits multitudes of our merchants—our seamen will be dismissed—and all classes of labourers will find their wages sink to a trifle, and great numbers of them will be without employment. A sudden derangement of business must disconcert all money operations—payments must cease—and thousands be overwhelmed in ruin. This is no fiction—these are the certain consequences of the measures now pursuing by a majority of the House of Representatives—a body of men who *pretend* to be *patriots and friends to their country*, but who in fact are the deadly enemies of our Constitution, and of our virtuous President.

If the people of this country will not open their eyes to their true interests—if they will not rally round the Constitution of their country—if they will suffer themselves still to be deceived, misled, and duped by men who have no rule of action but their own ambitious views—and who wish only to displace our best patriots, to make room for themselves—if the people will desert the President, and dance attendance to those *pretended patriots*, they must proceed in their career, till they plunge our country into a civil or foreign war, or both, and then public calamity and private wretchedness will be their just reward.

Extract of a letter from a well informed character, in Philadelphia dated the 17th of April, 1796.

"The merchants and traders petition is signed with unexampled unanimity—Baltimore has prepared a similar petition, which will be very generally signed—General Smith, who is now there, writes that the Treaty has gained many friends—that they are next to unanimous in favour of its execution—that Annapolis is likewise unanimous, and that he thinks nine tenths of the State are for carrying it into effect. He adds that a memorial has been drawn up, and signed by most of the respectable people in Baltimore, approving the President's conduct in refusing the papers."

At a Meeting of the MERCHANTS *and* TRADERS *of the City of New York, convened by Public Notification at the Tontine Coffee-House, on Tuesday the 19th of April, 1796.*

GULIAN VERPLANK, in the Chair.

It was *Resolved*, as the opinion of this meeting, that the Resolution preferred in the House of Representatives of the United States by Mr. Maclay against making provision for the Treaty lately concluded with Great-Britain, affords just cause of anxiety and alarm; and that it is expedient to present a respectful Address to that house, expressive of the sentiment that it deeply concerns the Commerce, Agriculture, Peace and Honor of the United States—that provision be made for the execution of the said Treaty with punctuality and good faith.

That it is also expedient to appoint a Committee for corresponding with the other trading towns in the United States and also with the other Counties of this state on the abovementioned subject.

That Gulian Verplanck, James Watson, Edmond Seamen, William Nelson, Moses Rogers, John B. Coles, Isaac Clason, John Thurston, Thomas Pearsal, and Cornelius Ray, be the said committee, and that they be instructed to appoint a suitable number of proper Characters to proceed through the different Wards of this city to obtain the signatures to the said address of all those of our Fellow-Citizens who shall agree in opinion with this Meeting.

And thereupon the following Address having been produced, read and considered, the same was agreed to by the meeting.

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GULIAN VERPLANCK, Chairman.

To the Honorable House of Representatives of the United States, now convened:

We the undersigned Merchants Traders and other Citizens of the City of New-York, being of the number of your constituents, and deeply interested in the issue of every public measure that can affect the essential interests of our Country, find ourselves impelled by that consideration to address you on the subject of certain resolutions now depending in your House respecting the Treaty made with Great-Britain, which fill our minds with very serious apprehensions, which have already given occasion to very serious embarrassments, and which in our opinion threaten very extensive and complicated evils—the whole magnitude of which, it is not easy to foresee, or to calculate.

Whatever difference of sentiment may at any time have existed among us respecting particular public measures, yet on this occasion and at this time, we all unite in one opinion—and that opinion is, that the above mentioned Treaty ought to be provided for, and executed on the part of the United States, with punctuality and good faith.

had with such information as the House possess, it is not expedient, at this time, to concur in passing the law necessary for carrying the above treaty into effect."

Some observations were made upon the propriety of admitting this proposition to be laid on the table, and it was allowed not to be in order to introduce it, until the question before the Committee was disposed of.

A desultory debate then took place. Those gentlemen who were opposed to the British treaty wished the committee to rise, as they were not prepared, and as there would not be time to go into a discussion of the subject. Other gentlemen, who were in favour of the treaty, wished the Committee not to rise, but that the discussion might be entered upon, or the question then taken. This was objected to, as it was said to be necessary the subject should undergo full discussion. The Committee at length rose, and had leave to sit again.

The Chairman having made his report, Mr. Maclay moved to lay his proposition before the House, which being read was referred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Gallatin moved to take up the resolutions which had been agreed to in the committee of the whole.

Mr. Sedgwick said that he had examined the journals of the House, and found the same form of resolution which he had used, had been adopted in all cases, and that the form now given to the resolution was a new doctrine; he therefore moved that the form which he originally adopted, might be returned to the resolution.

Mr. Hartley called for the Yeas and Nays, on the question, which were as follow: Yeas 37—Nays 55.

Mr. Jackson moved that [illegible] or if yeas and Nays should be taken upon the resolutions, [illegible] carrying into effect the treaties. They were taken upon the Spanish Treaty; but every voice being in favour of it, the yeas and nays were dispensed with on the Indian Treaty, as that resolution seemed also to pass unanimously.

Mr. Christie making some objections to the resolution for carrying into effect the treaty with Algiers, and some papers relative to it being confidential communications, and reported to a select Committee, on motion, the House adjourned.

Friday, April 15.

Mr. Sherburne from New-Hampshire, had leave of absence granted for four weeks.

Mr. Abel Potter, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution respecting the expediency of preventing, for a limited time, the exportation from the United States, of Indian corn or corn meal, rye or rye meal, made the following report, which was read, and agreed to by the house:

"That in some parts of the United States, owing to an unfavourable season the last year, and other causes, there exists a scarcity of the articles mentioned in the resolution; but that generally there is a plentiful supply. That, notwithstanding the price of those articles are high, yet they do not generally exceed the present enhanced prices of labour and other articles; that recent information of the state of foreign markets in Europe, and other countries, does not authorise the expectation of any considerable exportation of those articles from the United States; that many of the principal seaport towns appear to be well supplied with the articles in question, not only sufficient for their own consumption, but in such abundance as to be able to supply other parts of the United States, where a scarcity exists; and, from the information received by the committee, it is probable those markets will be resorted to, as affording a prospect of better prices than can be expected from foreign markets. The committee also find, that merchant mills and stores in several parts of the interior country, are well supplied with very considerable quantities of the articles mentioned in the resolution, as well as with wheat and flour; that the price of the latter have fallen very considerably within a short time past. The committee, therefore, beg leave to submit to the house the following resolution, viz.

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Mr. Gallatin made three several motions for committees to be appointed to bring in a bill or bills for carrying each of the three treaties, agreed to, into effect.

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GULIAN VERPLANCK, Chairman.

To the Honorable House of Representatives of the United States, now convened:

We the undersigned Merchants Traders and other Citizens of the City of New-York, being of the number of your constituents, and deeply interested in the issue of every public measure that can affect the essential interests of our Country, find ourselves impelled by that consideration to address you on the subject of certain resolutions now depending in your House respecting the Treaty made with Great-Britain, which fill our minds with very serious apprehensions, which have already given occasion to very serious embarrassments, and which in our opinion threaten very extensive and complicated evils—the whole magnitude of which, it is not easy to foresee, or to calculate.

Whatever difference of sentiment may at any time have existed among us respecting particular public measures, yet on this occasion and at this time, we all unite in one opinion—and that opinion is, that the above mentioned Treaty ought to be provided for, and executed on the part of the United States, with punctuality and good faith.

We forbear to enter into the question what are the boundaries of the constitutional authority of the several branches of our government on the subject of this address; but however these may be fixed, we are convinced, after full and mature deliberation, that no existing considerations are of sufficient weight, to render it advisable to refuse making provision for the execution of the said Treaty, and that it deeply concerns the Agriculture, Commerce, Peace, Character and Honor of our Nation, that such provision should be promptly made.

The compleat execution of the Treaties with Great-Britain, Spain and Algiers, by extinguishing all matters of controversy and war, which have heretofore existed between us and any foreign Powers, appears to us a point of the greatest consequence to this young and rising Country—affording a prospect of durable peace; and of an uninterrupted progress to that maturity and strength, which will enable us to defy the enmity of foreign Powers, without those immense sacrifices which War in our present situation, must inevitably produce. And tho' we shall be at all times disposed to encounter with the fortitude and spirit of FREEMEN, the calamities of a war, *necessary* as well as just, we could not but look forward with extreme regret and dissatisfaction to one, of which either the justice or the *necessity* was doubtful.

Thus impressed, we respectfully offer our sense of the momentous subject to the solemn and dispassionate consideration of the House of Representatives; firmly trusting that no impartial views or impressions will interfere with the true interest of our country; that the peace will be carefully cherished; and that its faith and honor will be preserved inviolable, and unblemished.

The following Memorial was agreed upon at the meeting of the Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia, on Friday last.

To the Honorable House of Representatives of the United States. The Memorial of the Subscribers, MERCHANTS *and* TRADERS *of Philadelphia,*

Respectfully Represents,

THAT they have waited with anxious expectation, to see the necessary measures adopted by your Honorable House for carrying into operation the treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain, and are now seriously alarmed lest those measures should be further delayed or entirely omitted.

Under that impression, they deem it incumbent on them to represent, that property of the merchants of the United States, amounting upon a moderate computation, to more than five millions of dollars, have been taken from them by the subjects of Great-Britain, the restitution of which, they verily believe, depends in a great measure, upon the completion of the treaty on our part.

Independent of this immense sum they have embarked the principal part of their remaining fortunes in vessels and adventures, the safety of which will, as they apprehend, be materially affected by a refusal or neglect on the part of the United States to comply with stipulations so solemnly entered into. Besides their particular interests as Merchants and Traders, they feel an interest, in common with their fellow citizens of other descriptions in the preservation of Peace, on which the prosperity of this country depends:—and they should deem themselves WANTING in that spirit and independence which ought ever to characterize freemen, if they forbear, on so interesting an occasion, as the present, to express their wishes and expectations. They, therefore, with all due respect for the Representatives of the People of the United States, beg leave to recommend, that no partial considerations of policy may influence their decision on this important question; but that the Faith, the Honor, and the Interest of the Nation, may be preserved by making the necessary provisions for carrying the Treaty into fair and honorable effect.

April 20.

The accounts by the Port Mary, from Liverpool, do not bring the prospect of a peace in Europe much nearer than our former advices. Negociations were still talked of, but no facts appear to be sufficiently established, on which to form a conclusive opinion respecting their result. The preparations in Austrian Flanders, among all parties, indicate an immediate renewal of hostilities in that quarter, and we do not perceive in any other, any strong evidences of approaching tranquility.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, April 10.

"The only news we have, is that the Brit sh arms have been graced with another Quiberon affair. The schooner Swallow, Capt. M'Dermot, has just arrived after a short passage from St. Domingo.—He informs us, that on Sunday, the 20th of March, an attempt was made on Leogane, by the British—that a line of battle ships, 5 frigates, and a number of transports, with 4000 troops on board, proceeded from Port-au-Prince to the neighbourhood of Leogane, where the troops were landed without opposition, that the ships of war then drew near the batteries, and commenced a heavy attack—that the fire was returned from the Batteries with such effect, as greatly to injure and shatter the ships, which obliged them to sheer off, and abandon their land-forces to their fate: That the troops were surrounded, and of the 4000 who landed, not a man was suffered to escape; that the ships returned to Port-au Prince, where Capt. M'Dermot left them a few days after."

When it was proposed (says a correspondent) to petition the President to withhold his signature from the Treaty, the aristocratic cry was—"It is wrong to attempt to influence any branch of the government;" and to discourage the Citizens from signing, it was confidently asserted, that the President had too much good sense to pay any attention to such petitions. The event proved the truth of the prediction. But mark the inconsistency of these men; a few months since they reprobated petitioning; now, when it is probable the House of Representatives may have virtue enough to save our country remonstrances must be sent from every part of the Union—Congress will, no doubt, treat them with more respect than the President did.

PROVIDENCE, April 25.

Yesterday, at a very numerous and respectable Meeting of the Merchants, Traders, and other Inhabitants of the Town of Providence, a Memorial to the House of Representatives of the United States was unanimously agreed on, recommending that Provision be made for carrying the Treaty with Great-Britain into immediate Effect. A Committee of Fifteen was appointed to sign the Memorial, and transmit the same by this Day's Mail.

NEWPORT, April 26.

At the annual Town Meeting held here last Wednesday the following Gentlemen were chosen to represent this Town in General Assembly, viz. George Champlin, Esq; John Hindy, Esq; Mr. Nicholas Taylor, Mr. John L Bots, Col. Archibald Crary, (in the Room of Mr. Christopher Fowler, who resigned) and Gen. Simeon Martin.

In Consequence of Advice received by the last Post, from Philadelphia, that certain Resolutions were moved and pending in the House of Representatives of the United States, to delay or refuse the requisite Appropriations, to carry the Treaty with Great-Britain into Effect.—A respectable Number of the Merchants, Traders, Mechanics, and other Inhabitants of this Town, impressed with the Considerations, that a Delay or Refusal to grant said Appropriations, would be a Stain on our National Faith; invalidate essential Powers established by the Constitution, and probably involve us in all the calamitous Consequences of a War; or give ground for withholding the Western Posts; prevent the stipulated Indemnity for the Spoliations on our Commerce; with the Danger of a Renewal of similar Outrages: Agreed on a Memorial to the House of Representatives, expressive of their Opinions on this important Subject; recommending the Adoption of such Measures, as should comport with the Preservation of the Faith, the Constitution, and the Peace of our Country.—The Memorial was opened for Subscription at the Coffee House Yesterday, and closed at 5 o'Clock, and forwarded by Express to New London, to go on in the next Mail; during this short Period, about Three Hundred of the Inhabitants, subscribed it; had Time permitted, the Number of Signers would have been greatly increased.

Yesterday arrived here the Sloop Drusila, Joseph Lever, Master, from Savannah, bound to New Bedford—on the 9th Instant, off Savannah Bar, spoke the Mary, Capt. Bartlet, from Providence, out 26 Days, who had lost his Mainmast 4 Miles from Rhode-Island Light-House, and his Ship was then in a very leaky Condition.

A Letter from Philadelphia, dated the 19th Instant, says, "Mr Livingston has just moved a Resolution, in Substance, to make Compensation to Merchants, which goes to make Provision, by Law, for ascertaining their Losses, and appropriating, in the mean while, a Sum in Advance, to be apportioned among them."

MARRIED]—At Westerly, Mr. JOSHUA ROSS, to Miss THANKFUL SAUNDERS, Daughter of Mr. James Saunders. A Lady of real Merit.

DIED]—At Middletown, on this Island, on the 27th Ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH SHEFFIELD, Consort of the late Capt. Aaron Sheffield, of this Town, in the 87th Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, April 25.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Lucy, Warren,	Turks Island
— Nancy, Allin,	New York
— Aurora, Brown,	Ditto
— Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
Brig Sally, Brown,	Ditto
Sloop Friendship, Peterson,	New York
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Arvin, Barden,	New York
— Windsor Packet, Phillips,	Pasquotank
— Providence, Arnold,	Turks Island

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE, at Newport, April 25, 1796.

PETER Aubry, 4 Clark Albro; Francis Brinley, Pardon Bennet *(Tiverton)* Abigail Bently; Mary Coffin, Thomas Crosby, Ruth Cole, Dr. Cobb. *(Portsmouth)*; Joseph Dunham, Monsr. Deloll; Samuel Ervin, *(Providence College)*; Mr. Frerot, Mary Friend, Mr. Fish *(Portsmouth)*; Esther Gray *(Tiverton)* Monsr. Grugnon; Capt. Hopkins, Azariah Howland, Benjamin Head *(Little-Compton)* Capt. John Hull; Henry Jenks; Lydia Knight *(Westport)* Elizabeth Lifkum, John Langley, Jacob Le Roy, 4; Polly Moody, Ann Manchester, John Marshall, Hannah Minturn, Bathsheba Martin; Elizabeth Nichols; Asher Pollock: German Randal, Esq; W. Richards (Sailmaker) Marcy Salmon, Samuel Stearns, John Stafford, jun. *(Tiverton)* Lydia Stafford, *(Tiverton)* Mary Sanford, Ambros Snow, Esther Sanford, John Spooner, Wing Spooner; Sarah Tabor *(Tiverton)* Constant Tabor, John B Thurston; Robert Woodward, Daniel Weaver, *(Middletown.)*

P. S. *All of Newport, except mentioned.*

Doctor James Taylor & Co.

At the old established MEDICINE STORE, opposite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY'S, in Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large and general Assortment of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

—Recipes and Orders executed—Family and Sea Medicine Chests put up with the utmost Caution, Fidelity, and Despatch.—Country Practitioners and Dealers are informed, that the said Company daily expect a large Quantity of Drugs, Medicines, Painter's Colours, and Dye-Stuffs, from London—which they will sell at Wholesale, on liberal Terms and Credit.

Newport, April 25, 1796.

GUSTAVUS BAYLIES

TO prevent his Friends from unnecessarily calling on him, at his usual Place of Residence, informs them, that he has lately removed to a House in the New Church Lane, directly opposite to the Church Yard; and the first Door West of Mr. Adam Ferguson's;—where he flatters himself that his professional Business in Town may be attended with much greater Promptitude, as well as with less Trouble to his Patients, than at his former Situation.

Newport, April 23, 1796.

TO BE LET, a convenient TENEMENT, having a Shop in the Front of it, situated in Broad Street. Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD by HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the first Quality, by the Box or smaller Quantity.

THEATRE,

NEWPORT.

To-Morrow Evening, April 27, 1796,

The Citizen Democrat, Mr. Aristocrat, and Mademoiselle Moderate;

ARTIFICIAL beings, the production of Art and Genius, having attracted the attention, and commanded the applauses of the inhabitants of the principal cities in America; and being without any equals in Europe, were about to embark for the old world, in quest of that praise which is due to extraordinary talents: But Mr. Marion, their proprietor and director, having an exalted opinion of the refined taste of the citizens of Newport, has deferred the emmigration of these astonishing Automatons, to gratify the lovers of the fine arts.

The Inventor of these artificial beings, is a philosopher, of celebrity in the new and in the old world, whose works are held in universal estimation. Many of his singular inventions are deposited in foreign academies: and others of an interesting nature are at present perfecting: but if we except his 45th ascention into the unbounded fields of Pennsylvania's ether, and his meteorological discoveries, these three pieces of mechanism, are certainly the most curious of all his profound researches into the secrets of nature. They not only possess apparently supernatural powers, but a happy combination of mathematical properties, has superadded to the most elegant form, heatings speech and figure a truth, which however incredible, is nevertheless acknowledged in every place of exhibition, and admits of easy examination.

Mr. Marion flatters himself, that the public will not expect a precise detail of their amazing properties, when he simply observes, that they are the chef d'oeuvre of the great Blanchard; the result of an infinite series of scientific calculations.

Those three astonishing artificial Persons will begin their surprising Feats precisely at Half past seven o'Clock, P. M.

Tickets to be had at Capt. ROBERT POTTER'S, next Door to the Printing Office; and at the Office under the Theatre. *Boxes 3/9d. Pit 2/3d. Gallery 1/6d.*

FOR SALE, by JOSEPH LYON about 100 Barrels of superfine and fine FLOUR.

MARY DOUBLEDAY

Hereby informs her Town and Country Friends, and the Public in general,

THAT she has very good and convenient Accommodations for Lodging and Boarding Gentlemen Travellers, &c. in the House of Mr. Augustus Newman, on the North Side of Bannister's Wharf; where all those, who will please to favour her with their Company, may depend on being waited upon in the most expeditious Manner, and treated with the greatest Civility, by their most obedient humble Servant,

MARY DOUBLEDAY.

Newport, April 25, 1796.

BENONI PECKHAM,

PERUKE-MAKER, *near the State-House,*

INFORMS his Customers and others, that he has received a new Supply of HAIR, and is now ready to furnish Ladies with Bands, Commodes, Cushions, and Curls, in the newest Fashion.—Also Cues, and Coverings, for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have lost their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom the Year past; and hopes, by Steady Attention to Business, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, April 25, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A good second-hand Chaise.—

Inquire of THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 25 1796.

WANTED,

AS an APPRENTICE to the Baker's Business, a stout, active LAD, about 16 or 17 Years of Age—Apply to the Printer.

Newport, April 25, 1796.

A Young Woman, with a Child of three Months old, and a good Breast of Milk, would be glad to take a Child to suckle; or would have no Objection against going into a Family for that Purpose.

Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 25 1796.

To be SOLD,

THAT Part of the Estate late belonging to Peleg Barker, Esq; deceased, and late in the Occupancy of Peleg Barker; admeasuring in Front, on Ann-Street, Forty five Feet, and extending from North to South Ninety Feet and an Half (or as may be seen and admeasured) Possession of the Premises immediately given.—Warranty Deeds thereof will be given by the Subscribers, agreeably to the Will of said Deceased.

PELEG BARKER, } *Executors.*
CHARLES BARKER, }

Newport, April 25, 1796.

FOR SALE,

100 Barrels of prime PORK,

and a Quantity of the best Isle of May SALT.—Apply to

SIMEON MARTIN.

Newport, April 4 1796.

We forbear to enter into the queſtion what are the boundaries of the conſtitutional authority of the ſeveral branches of our government on the ſubject of this addreſs; but however theſe may ſtand, we are convinced, after full and mature deliberation, that no exiſting conſiderations are of ſufficient weight, to render it adviſable to refuſe making proviſion for the execution of the ſaid Treaty, and that it deeply concerns the Agriculture, Commerce, Peace, Character and Honor of our Nation, that ſuch proviſion ſhould be promptly made.

The compleat execution of the Treaties with Great-Britain, Spain and Algiers, by extinguiſhing all matters of controverſy and war, which have heretofore exiſted between us and any foreign Powers, appears to us a point of the greateſt conſequence to this young and riſing Country—affording a proſpect of durable peace; and of an uninterrupted progreſs to that maturity and ſtrength, which will enable us to defy the enmity of foreign Powers, without thoſe immenſe ſacrifices which War in our preſent ſituation, muſt inevitably produce. And tho' we ſhall be at all times diſpoſed to encounter with the fortitude and ſpirit of FREEMEN, the calamities of a war, *neceſſary* as well as juſt, we could not but look forward with extreme regret and diſſatisfaction to one, of which either the juſtice or the *neceſſity* was doubtful.

Thus impreſſed, we reſpectfully offer our ſenſe of the momentous ſubject to the ſolemn and diſpaſſionate conſideration of the Houſe of Repreſentatives; firmly truſting that no impartial views or impreſſions will interfere with the true intereſt of our country; that its peace will be carefully cheriſhed; and that its faith and honor will be preſerved inviolable, and unblemiſhed.

The following Memorial was agreed upon at the meeting of the Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia, on Friday laſt.

To the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States. The Memorial of the Subſcribers, MERCHANTS *and* TRADERS *of Philadelphia,*

Reſpectfully Repreſents,

THAT they have waited with anxious expectation, to ſee the neceſſary meaſures adopted by your Honorable Houſe for carrying into operation the treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain, and are now ſeriouſly alarmed leſt thoſe meaſures ſhould be further delayed or entirely omitted.

Under that impreſſion, they deem it incumbent on them to repreſent, that property of the merchants of the United States, amounting upon a moderate computation, to more than five millions of dollars, have been taken from them by the ſubjects of Great-Britain, the reſtitution of which, they verily believe, depends in a great meaſure, upon the completion of the treaty on our part.

Independent of this immenſe ſum they have embarked the principal part of their remaining fortunes in veſſels and adventures, the ſafety of which will, as they apprehend, be materially affected by a refuſal or neglect on the part of the United States to comply with ſtipulations ſo ſolemnly entered into. Beſides their particular intereſts as Merchants and Traders, they feel an intereſt, in common with their fellow citizens of other deſcriptions in the preſervation of Peace, on which the proſperity of this country depends:—and they ſhould deem themſelves wanting in that ſpirit and independence which ought ever to characterize freemen, if they forbear, on ſo intereſting an occaſion, as the preſent, to expreſs their wiſhes and expectations. They, therefore, with all due reſpect for the Repreſentatives of the People of the United States, beg leave to recommend, that no partial conſiderations of policy may influence their deciſion on this important queſtion; but that the Faith, the Honor, and the Intereſt of the Nation, may be preſerved by making the neceſſary proviſions for carrying the Treaty into fair and honorable effect.

April 20.

The accounts by the Port Mary, from Liverpool, do not bring the proſpect of a peace in Europe much nearer than our former advices. Negociations were ſtill talked of, but no facts appear to be ſufficiently eſtabliſhed, on which to form a concluſive opinion reſpecting their reſults. The preparations in Auſtrian Flanders, among all parties, indicate an immediate renewal of hoſtilities in that quarter, and we do not perceive in any other, any ſtrong evidences of approaching tranquility.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, April 10.

"The only news we have, is that the Britiſh arms have been graced with another Quiberon affair. The ſchooner Swallow, Capt. M'Dermot, has juſt arrived after a ſhort paſſage from St. Domingo.—He informs us, that on Sunday, the 20th of March, an attempt was made on Leogane, by the Britiſh—that 2 line of battle ſhips, 5 frigates, and a number of tranſports, with 4000 troops on board, proceeded from Port-au-Prince to the neighbourhood of Leogane, where the troops were landed without oppoſition, that the ſhips of war then drew near the batteries, and commenced a heavy attack—that the fire was returned from the Batteries with ſuch effect, as greatly to injure and ſhatter the ſhips, which obliged them to ſheer off, and abandon their land-forces to their fate: That the troops were ſurrounded, and of the 4000 who landed, not a man was ſuffered to eſcape; that the ſhips returned to Port-au Prince, where Capt. M'Dermot left them a few days after."

When it was propoſed (ſays a correſpondent) to petition the Preſident to withhold his ſignature from the Treaty, the ariſtocratic cry was—"It is wrong to attempt to influence any branch of the government;" and to diſcourage the Citizens from ſigning, it was confidently aſſerted, that the Preſident had too much good ſenſe to pay any attention to ſuch petitions. The event proved the truth of the prediction. But mark the inconſiſtency of theſe men; a few months ſince they reprobated petitioning; now, when it is probable the Houſe of Repreſentatives may have virtue enough to ſave our country remonſtrances muſt be ſent from every part of the Union—Congreſs will, no doubt, treat them with more reſpect than the Preſident did.

PROVIDENCE, April 23.

Yeſterday, at a very numerous and reſpectable Meeting of the Merchants, Traders, and other Inhabitants of the Town of Providence, a Memorial to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States was unanimouſly agreed on, recommending that Proviſion be made for carrying the Treaty with Great-Britain into immediate Effect. A Committee of Fifteen was appointed to ſign the Memorial, and tranſmit the ſame by this Day's Mail.

NEWPORT, April 26.

At the annual Town Meeting held here laſt Wedneſday the following Gentlemen were choſen to repreſent this Town in General Aſſembly, viz. George Champlin, Eſq; John Handy, Eſq; Mr. Nicholas Taylor, Mr. John L. Boſs, Col. Archibald Crary, (in the Room of Mr. Chriſtopher Fowler, who reſigned) and Gen. Simeon Martin.

In Conſequence of Advice received by the laſt Poſt, from Philadelphia, that certain Reſolutions were moved and pending in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, to delay or refuſe the requiſite Appropriations, to carry the Treaty with Great-Britain into Effect.—A reſpectable Number of the Merchants, Traders, Mechanics, and other Inhabitants of this Town, impreſſed with the Conſiderations, that a Delay or Refuſal to grant ſaid Appropriations, would be a Stain on our National Faith; invalidate eſſential Powers eſtabliſhed by the Conſtitution, and probably involve us in all the calamitous Conſequences of a War; or give ground for withholding the Weſtern Poſts; prevent the ſtipulated Indemnity for the Spoliations on our Commerce; with the Danger of a Renewal of ſimilar Outrages: Agreed on a Memorial to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, expreſſive of their Opinions on this important Subject; recommending the Adoption of ſuch Meaſures, as ſhould comport with the Preſervation of the Faith, the Conſtitution, and the Peace of our Country.—The Memorial was opened for Subſcription at the Coffee Houſe Yeſterday, and cloſed at 5 o'Clock, and forwarded by Expreſs to New London, to go on in the next Mail; during this ſhort Period, about Three Hundred of the Inhabitants, ſubſcribed it; had Time permitted, the Number of Signers would have been greatly increaſed.

Yeſterday arrived here the Sloop Druſila, Joſeph Levet, Maſter, from Savannah, bound to New Bedford—on the 9th Inſtant, off Savannah Bar, ſpoke the Mary, Capt. Bartlet, from Providence, out 26 Days, who had loſt his Mainmaſt 4 Miles from Rhode-Iſland Light-Houſe, and his Ship was then in a very leaky Condition.

A Letter from Philadelphia, dated the 19th Inſtant, ſays, "Mr. Livingſton has juſt moved a Reſolution, in Subſtance, to make Compenſation to Merchants, which goes to make Proviſion, by Law, for aſcertaining their Loſſes, and appropriating, in the mean while, a Sum in Advance, to be apportioned among them."

MARRIED]—At Weſterly, Mr. JOSHUA ROSS, to Miſs THANKFUL SAUNDERS, Daughter of Mr. James Saunders. A Lady of real Merit.

DIED]—At Middletown, on this Iſland, on the 27th Ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH SHEFFIELD, Conſort of the late Capt. Aaron Sheffield, of this Town, in the 87th Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, April 25.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Lucy, Warren,	Turks Iſland
—— Nancy, Allin,	New York
—— Aurora, Brayin,	Ditto
—— Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
Brig Sally, Brown,	Ditto
Sloop Friendſhip, Peterſon,	New York
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Arvin, Burden,	New York
—— Windſor Packet, Phillips,	Paſquatank
—— Providence, Arnold,	Turks Iſland

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE, at Newport, April 25, 1796.

PETER Aubry, 4 Clark Albro; Francis Brinley, Pardon Bennett *(Tiverton)* Abigail Bently; Mary Coffin, Thomas Creſby, Ruth Cole, Dr. Cobb, *(Portſmouth)*; Joſeph Dunham, Monſ. Deloſt; Samuel Ervin, *(Providence College)*; Mr. Frerot, Mary Friend, Mr. Froſt *(Portſmouth)*; Eſther Gray *(Tiverton)* Monſ. Grugnon; Capt. Hopkins, Azariah Howland, Benjamin Head *(Little-Compton)* Capt. John Hull; Henry Jenks; Lydia Knight *(Weſtport)* Elizabeth Liſkum, John Langley, Jacob Le Roy, 4; Polly Moody, Ann Manchester, John Marſhall, Hannah Minturn, Bathſheba Martin; Elizabeth Nichols 2; Aſher Pollock; German Randal, Eſq; W. Richards (Sailmaker) Marcy Salmon, Samuel Stearns, John Stafford, jun. *(Tiverton)* Lydia Stafford, *(Tiverton)* Mary Sanford, Ambros Snow, Eſther Sanford, John Spooner, Wing Spooner; Sarah Tabor *(Tiverton)* Conſtant Tabor, John B Thurſton; Robert Woodward, Daniel Weaver, *(Middletown.)*

P. S. *All of Newport, except mentioned.*

Doctor James Taylor & Co.

At the old eſtabliſhed MEDICINE STORE, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY's, in Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large and general Aſſortment of

Freſh Drugs and Medicines.

—Recipes and Orders executed—Family and Sea Medicine Cheſts put up with the utmoſt Caution, Fidelity, and Deſpatch.—Country Practitioners and Dealers are informed, that the ſaid Company daily expect a large Quantity of Drugs, Medicines, Painter's Colours, and Dye-Stuffs, from London—when they will ſell at Wholeſale, on liberal Terms and Credit.

Newport, April 25, 1796.

GUSTAVUS BAYLIES

TO prevent his Friends from unneceſſarily calling on him, at his uſual Place of Reſidence, informs them, that he has lately removed to a Houſe in the New Church Lane, directly oppoſite to the Church Yard; and the firſt Door Weſt of Mr. Adam Ferguſon's;—where he flatters himſelf that his profeſſional Buſineſs in Town may be attended with much greater Promptitude, as well as with leſs Trouble to his Patients, than at his former Situation.

Newport, April 23, 1796.

TO BE LET, a convenient TENEMENT, having a Shop in the Front of it, ſituated in Broad ſtreet. Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, by HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the firſt Quality, by the Box or ſmaller Quantity.

THEATRE,

NEWPORT.

To-Morrow Evening, April 27, 1796,

The Citizen Democrat, Mr. Ariſtocrat, and Mademoiſelle Moderate;

ARTIFICIAL beings, the production of Art and Genius, having arreſted the attention, and commanded the applauſes of the inhabitants of the principal cities in America; and being without any equals in Europe, were about to embark for the old world, in queſt of that praiſe which is due to extraordinary talents: But Mr. Maiſon, their proprietor and director, having an exalted opinion of the refined taſte of the citizens of Newport, has deferred the embarkation of theſe aſtoniſhing Automatons, to gratify the lovers of the fine arts.

The Inventer of theſe artificial beings, is a philoſopher, of celebrity in the new and in the old world, whoſe works are held in univerſal eſtimation. Many of his ſingular inventions are depoſited in foreign academies; and others of an intereſting nature are at preſent perfecting: but if we except his 45th aſcention into the unbounded fields of Pennſylvania's ether, and his meteorological diſcoveries, theſe three pieces of mechaniſm, are certainly the moſt curious of all his profound reſearches into the ſecrets of nature. They not only poſſeſs apparently ſupernatural powers, but a happy combination of mathematical properties, has ſuperadded to the moſt elegant form, hearing, ſpeech and ſight: a truth, which however incredible, is nevertheleſs acknowledged in every place of exhibition, and admits of eaſy examination.

Mr. Maiſon flatters himſelf, that the public will not expect a preciſe detail of their amazing properties, when he ſimply obſerves, that they are the chef d'oeuvre of the great Blanchard; the reſult of an infinite ſeries of ſcientific calculations.

Thoſe three aſtoniſhing artificial Perſons will begin their ſurpriſing Feats preciſely at Half paſt ſeven o'Clock, P. M.

Tickets to be had at Capt. ROBERT POTTER's, next Door to the Printing Office; and at the Office under the Theatre. *Boxes* 3/9d. *Pit* 2/3d. *Gallery* 1/6d.

FOR SALE, by JOSEPH LYON, about 100 Barrels of ſuperfine and fine FLOUR.

MARY DOUBLEDAY

Hereby informs her Town and Country Friends, and the Public in general,

THAT ſhe has very good and convenient Accommodations for Lodging and Boarding Gentlemen Travellers, &c. in the Houſe of Mr. Auguſtus Newman, on the North Side of Banniſter's Wharf; where all thoſe, who will pleaſe to favour her with their Company, may depend on being waited upon in the moſt expeditious Manner, and treated with the greateſt Civility, by their moſt obedient humble Servant,

MARY DOUBLEDAY.

Newport, April 25, 1796.

BENONI PECKHAM,

PERUKE-MAKER, *near the State-Houſe,*

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, that he has received a new Supply of HAIR, and is now ready to furniſh Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cuthions, and Curls, in the neweſt Faſhion.—Alſo Cues, and Coverings, for the Heads of thoſe Gentlemen who have loſt their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom the Year paſt; and hopes, by ſteady Attention to Buſineſs, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, April 25, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A good ſecond-hand Chaiſe.—

Inquire of THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 25 1796.

WANTED,

AS an APPRENTICE to the Baker's Buſineſs, a ſtout, active LAD, about 16 or 17 Years of Age—Apply to the Printer.

Newport, April 25, 1796.

A Young Woman, with a Child of three Months old, and a good Breaſt of Milk, would be glad to take a Child to ſuckle; or would have no Objection againſt going into a Family for that Purpoſe.

Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 25 1796.

To be SOLD,

THAT Part of the Eſtate late belonging to Peleg Barker, Eſq; deceaſed, and late in the Occupancy of Peleg Barker; admeaſuring in Front, on Ann-Street, Forty five Feet, and extending from North to South Ninety Feet and an Half (or as may be ſeen and admeaſured) Poſſeſſion of the Premiſes immediately given.—Warranty Deeds thereof will be given by the Subſcribers, agreeably to the Will of ſaid Deceaſed.

PELEG BARKER,
CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors.*

Newport, April 25, 1796.

FOR SALE,

100 Barrels of prime PORK,

and a Quantity of the beſt Iſle of May SALT.—Apply to

SIMEON MARTIN.

Newport, April 4 1796.

From the VILLAGE MESSENGER.

SAGE ADVICE.

THE avaricious hearer often saith,
That ministers should live on faith;
But were St. Paul on earth, he'd stare at ye;
For, know, they cannot live on faith nor hope,
Tho' for a while these bear the spirits up:
Far greater than both these, is charity.

A horse kept warm, you find will work the faster;
A labouring ox is pinch'd with wintry air;
A cock crows better when is hous'd with care:
And so it happens to a pastor.

A house he finds a mighty clever thing;
For cold he feels, when fleas of snow beset him;
Unsheltered too, he feels the winds sharp wing;
And, take my word for't, rain will wet him.

Clothes too he wants; for naked, as a colt,
Should he into his pulpit bolt,
He'd make the men all stare about,
And frighten all the women out;
He'd lose thereby all popular respect,
And "make the word of God of none effect."

A little fire is sometimes not amiss,
When cold north-easters give the world the dumps,
Or driving snow-storms round our houses hiss,
And he's in sermons forc'd to fix his dumps;
For the cold frame, it has a kind of charm;
It thaws the frosty brain, and makes the sermon warm.

Most ministers have teeth, like other men,
Which seem design'd to bite;
And for plum-pudding, turkey, beef, or hen,
They often have an appetite.

Victuals will give them a plump, healthy face,
Which to the word adds dignity and grace;
Their stomachs brac'd with a warm wholesome dinner,
They feel more bold to attack the well-fed sinner.

Say you he can his task sustain
Without a heavy heart;
His business wears upon the brain,
Too oft the weakest part.

But is your minister a lazy drone?
Cares he for no one's interest but his own?
Then let a hatter flap his useless breath;
But starve him not to death.

Is he a faithful labourer? does he treat
His flock each sabbath with the food of heaven?
Then let house, cloathing, fire and meat,
Tho' small the payment, for his toil be given.

The *YOUNG NIMROD*,

A dark bay, of Size, Blood, and Figure,

Will Cover at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Season, or Eight Dollars for an insured Colt.

Good Pasturing, for Mares, at 3 s. per Week.

Newport, April 4 1796

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable and pleasantly situated LOT, belonging to the Subscribers, containing One Acre, in Little-Compton, about the Middle of the Town—Said Lot has on it a large new House, a Mill-House, a Currier's Shop, a good Tan Yard, a Stable, a good Orchard, with a large Brook running through the same, Summer and Winter, and is well Walled.—For Terms apply to JOSEPH WILBER, or WALTER WILBER, at Little-Compton.

THE Hon. Town-Council of South-Kingstown, having appointed us the Subscribers, Commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PELEG PECKHAM late of said Town, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months from the 18th Day of April, 1796 being allowed for the Creditors to exhibit their Claims, otherwise they will be foreclosed—Notice is hereby given, that we will receive said Claims, at our respective Dwellings, at any Time within the aforesaid Term.

FREEMAN PERRY,
JOHN CONGDON.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

WILLIAM PECKHAM, *Executor.*

FOR SALE, BY
William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

Tallow-Candles and Soap,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and the highest Price, constantly given for ASHES.

Newport, April 5 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and *St Lucar* WINES by the Cask—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Walsh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—West-India RUM by the Hogshead—and CASSIA by the lb.

March 29, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,

Millrick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,

Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
A new Supply of French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Cask,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glass 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glasses, Wholesale and Retail,
Bell of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
A few Hundred Weight of good Cheese,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2. warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch, and a Trunk of sewing Silk.

Giles Hosier

Has now for Sale, as usual,

Prime mild Stout,

By the Dozen, or Half Dozen—Twelve Shillings per Dozen.

By a smaller Quantity—Fifteen Pence per Bottle.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Thousand Feet of well-seasoned PINE BOARDS, Stock above a Year, at the Price of green Lumber——and a few Loads of the best HAY.

Likewise, on a liberal Credit,

Fine old Teneriffe WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask, entitled to a Drawback on Exportation.—This Article may be exchanged for West India Rum, English Goods, Country Produce, or any other Article of Merchandize.—Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known Estate, the TAMMANY HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; deceased, situated in Newport, Rhode Island—consisting of about Seven Hundred Acres of choice arable and pasture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport——This Estate is advantageously situated—plentifully watered—commands an extensive Prospect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.—Has upon it Orchards, of the best engrafted Fruit-Trees; and Three handsome Farm-Houses, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extensive Gardens, belonging to the same, are several Fish Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer-Houses, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free Stone—The Ruins of a large Mansion House, consumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchase &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER Esq's. at Newport Rhode-Island—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boston—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Esq; at New York.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. Charles Peckom's, Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-Street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aforesaid Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, April 12, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, with a large Garden, and a good Well of Water, situated on the West Side of the Main-Street:——For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 12, 1796.

GARDEN SEEDS

To be Sold at CHARLES DUNBAR's Shop, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's.

Also Red Clover, White Clover, Herd's, Burden's, and Red-Top GRASS.

Newport April 12, 1796.

Just received, and for Sale, by

Henry G. Champlin,

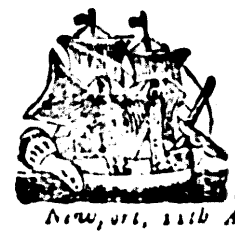
At his Store, in Thames-Street, just below the Red-Market,

Clover Grass Seed and Herd's

Ditto, from 1 lb. to 100 Weight.

Where also may be purchased, a great Variety of DRY GOODS, as cheap as Ever.

Newport, April 12, 1796.



To be Sold, by

Robert Stevens,

A BRIGANTINE of One Hundred Tons Burthen, now repairing, and will be fit for Sea in Fourteen Days.

Newport, 11th April, 1796.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER, deceased, are again called upon for a Settlement;—as the Subscriber has received positive Instructions to put in Suit, at the ensuing May Term, all Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. &c. belonging to said Estate.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport April 11, 1796

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping-Pans——Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

RAN away, from the Subscriber, the 27th of March last, an Apprentice Indian Boy, named JOSEPH GARDNER, Seventeen Years of Age, about Five Feet Ten Inches high, well built, long Hair; wore and carried away with him, a Butter Nut coloured Coattee, a grey Jacket, a Pair of Fustian Overhalls, and sundry other Clothing——Whoever will take up, and return said Boy to me, shall have THREE DOLLARS Reward, and necessary Charges paid, if they do not exceed Three Dollars:—All Persons are forbid harbouring, employing, or carrying off said Boy, on Penalty of the Law.

JAMES WELLS.

Hotkinson, April 1, 1796.

Grafted Apple-Trees,

To be Sold by

THOMAS PECKHAM.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HULL of a well-built Sloop, of about 80 Tons Burthen, it appears so in a Fortnight or Three Weeks:—Inquire of the Printers

From the VILLAGE MESSENGER.

SAGE ADVICE.

THE avaricious hearer often ſaith,
That miniſters ſhould live on faith;
But were St. Paul on earth, he'd ſtare at ye;
For, know, they cannot live on faith nor hope,
Tho' for a while theſe bear the ſpirits up:
Far greater than both theſe, is charity.

A horſe kept warm, you find will work the faſter;
A labouring ox is pinch'd with wintry air;
A cock crows better who is hous'd with care:
And ſo it happens to a paſtor.

A houſe he finds a mighty clever thing;
For cold he feels, when ſtorms of ſnow beſet him;
Unſhelter'd too, he feels the winds ſharp wing;
And, take my word for't, rain will wet him.

Clothes too he wants; for naked, as a colt,
Should he into his pulpit bolt,
He'd make the men all ſtare about,
And frighten all the women out;
He'd loſe thereby all popular reſpect,
And "make the word of God of none effect."

A little fire is ſometimes not amiſs,
When cold north eaſters give the world the dumps,
Or driving ſnow-ſtorms round our houſes hiſs,
And he's in ſermons forc'd to ſtir his ſtumps;
For the cold frame, it has a kind of charm;
It thaws the frothy brain, and makes the ſermon warm.

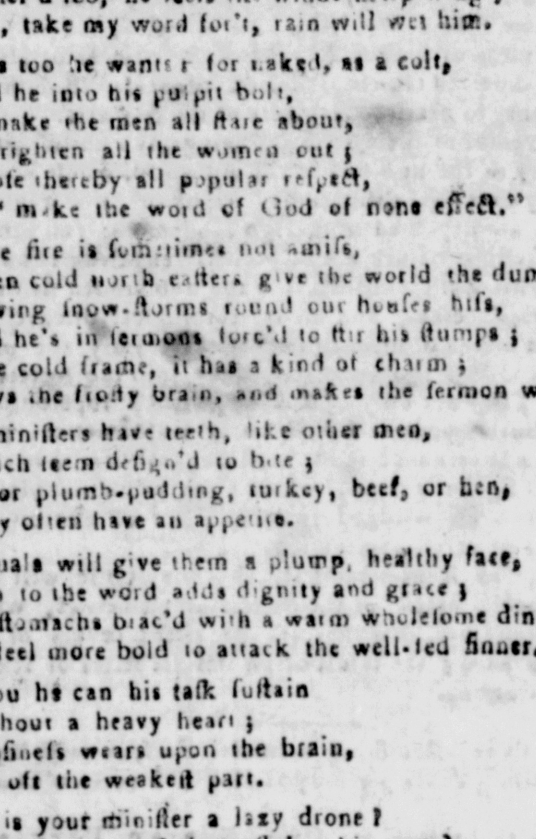
Moſt miniſters have teeth, like other men,
Which ſeem deſign'd to bite;
And for plumb-pudding, turkey, beef, or hen,
They often have an appetite.

Victuals will give them a plump, healthy face,
Which to the word adds dignity and grace;
Their ſtomachs brac'd with a warm wholeſome dinner,
They feel more bold to attack the well-fed ſinner.

Say you he can his taſk ſuſtain
Without a heavy heart;
His buſineſs wears upon the brain,
Too oft the weakeſt part.

But is your miniſter a lazy drone?
Cares he for no one's intereſt but his own?
Then let a halter ſtop his uſeleſs breath;
But ſtarve him not to death.

Is he a faithful labourer? does he treat
His flock each ſabbath with the food of heaven?
Then let houſe, cloathing, fire and meat,
Tho' ſmall the payment, for his toil be given.



The *YOUNG NIMROD*,

A dark bay, of Size, Blood, and Figure,

Will Cover at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Seaſon, or Eight Dollars for an inſured Colt.

Good Paſturing, for Mares, at 3 s. per Week.

Newport, April 4. 1796

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable and pleaſantly ſituated LOT, belonging to the Subſcribers, containing One Acre, in Little-Compton, about the Middle of the Town—Said Lot has on it a large new Houſe, a Mill-Houſe, a Currier's Shop, a good Tan Yard, a Stable, a good Orchard, with a large Brook running through the ſame, Summer and Winter, and is well Wall'd.—For Terms, apply to JOSEPH WILBER, or WALTER WILBER, at Little-Compton.

THE Hon. Town-Council of South-Kingſtown, having appointed us the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners to receive, examine, and adjuſt the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of PELEG PECKHAM, late of ſaid Town, Merchant, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and Six Months from the 11th Day of April, 1796 being allowed for the Creditors to exhibit their Claims, otherwiſe they will be foreclоſed—Notice is hereby given, that we will receive ſaid Claims, at our reſpective Dwellings, at any Time within the aboveſaid Term.

FREEMAN PERRY,
JOHN CONGDON.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

WILLIAM PECKHAM, *Executor.*

FOR SALE, BY
William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,

Tallow-Candles and Soap,

Wholeſale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Caſh, and the higheſt Price, conſtantly given for ASHES.

Newport, April 5. 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk—Malaga, and *St Lucar* WINES by the Caſk—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Weſh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—Weſt-India RUM by the Hogſhead—and CASSIA by the lb.

March 29, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,

Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,

Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
A new Supply of French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Caſk,
Port and Liſbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glaſs 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glaſſes, Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound.
A few Hundred Weight of good Cheeſe,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2. warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch, and a Trunk of ſewing Silk.

Giles Hoſier

Has now for Sale, as uſual,

Prime mild Stout,

By the Dozen, or Half Dozen—Twelve Shillings per Dozen.

By a ſmaller Quantity—Fifteen Pence per Bottle.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Thouſand Feet of well-ſeaſoned PINE BOARDS, ſtuck above a Year, at the Price of green Lumber——and a few Loads of the beſt HAY.

Likewiſe, on a liberal Credit,

Fine old Teneriffe WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk, entitled to a Drawback on Exportation.—This Article may be exchanged for Weſt India Rum, Engliſh Goods, Country Produce, or any other Article of Merchandize.—Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Eſtate, the TAMMANY-HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Eſq; deceaſed, ſituated in Newport, Rhode Iſland—conſiſting of about Seven Hundred Acres of choice arable and paſture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.——This Eſtate is advantageouſly ſituated—plentifully watered—commands an extenſive Proſpect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.—Has upon it Orchards, of the beſt engrafted Fruit-Trees; and Three handſome Farm-Houſes, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extenſive Gardens, belonging to the ſame, are ſeveral Fiſh Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer-Houſes, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free Stone—The Ruins of a large Manſion Houſe, conſumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purcheſe &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER Eſq'rs. at Newport, Rhode Iſland—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boſton—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Eſq; at New-York.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. Charles Feke's Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aboveſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, April 11, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, with a large Garden, and a good Well of Water, ſituated on the Weſt Side of the Main-Street:——For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 11, 1796.

GARDEN SEEDS

To be Sold at CHARLES DUNBAR's Shop, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's.

Alſo Red Clover, White Clover, Herd's, Burden's, and Red-Top GRASS.

Newport, April 11, 1796.

Juſt received, and for Sale, by

Henry G. Champlin,

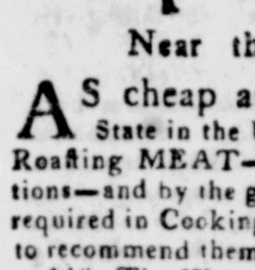
At his Store, in Thames-Street, juſt below the Red-Market,

Clover Graſs Seed and Herd's

Ditto, from 1 lb. to 100 Weight.

Where alſo may be purchaſed, a great Variety of DRY GOODS, as cheap as Ever.

Newport, April 12, 1796.



To be Sold, by

Robert Stevens,

A BRIGANTINE of One Hundred Tons Burthen, now repairing, and will be fit for Sea in Fourteen Days.

Newport, 11th April, 1796.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER, deceaſed, are again called upon for a Settlement;—as the Subſcriber has received poſitive Inſtructions to put in Suit, at the enſuing May Term, all Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. &c. belonging to ſaid Eſtate.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, April 11, 1796.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping-Pans——Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

RAN away, from the Subſcriber, the 27th of March laſt, an Apprentice Indian Boy, named JOSEPH GARDNER, Seventeen Years of Age, about Five Feet Ten Inches high, well built, long Hair; wore and carried away with him, a Butter Nut coloured Coattee, a grey Jacket, a Pair of Fuſtian Overhalls, and ſundry other Clothing——Whoever will take up, and return ſaid Boy to me, ſhall have THREE DOLLARS Reward, and neceſſary Charges paid, if they do not exceed Three Dollars:—All Perſons are forbid harbouring, employing, or carrying off ſaid Boy, on Penalty of the Law.

JAMES WELLS.

Hopkinton, April 1, 1796.

Grafted Apple-Trees,

To be Sold by

THOMAS PECKHAM.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HULL of a well-built Sloop, of about 80 Tons Burthen, if apply'd for in a Fortnight or Three Weeks:—Inquire of the Printers